

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

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ly ashamed of them. Children whose parents would encourage them to wear shoes in good times, will encourage them to go barefoot when money is scarce.

All this makes dull times for the dealer in shoes who by making his clothes wear twice as long, cuts down the trade of the clothing merchant. The clothing dealer makes up his loss by letting his house go another year without painting, and the painter and paint dealer must economize in some other respect. It is a simple process of elimination of business, but it could not be understood by the tariff tinkers who started all the trouble in 1912 by enacting a law which invited the cheap labor of Europe to come in and take the trade that belonged by right to the workmen of the United States.

War Creates Markets.
War orders from Europe continue to stimulate business conditions in the United States. Though industry has not yet reached the degree of activity enjoyed two years ago, it is noticeably better than last year after it had suffered the effects of one year of Democratic administration.

One of the disclosures of the last week was the effect of the European war on the market for copper. The price of copper had rapidly advanced and copper mining and smelting companies began doing a profitable business in the last two or three months; yet there was no noticeable demand for copper from Europe. Investigations as to the cause for renewed prosperity in the copper industry brought the information that the use of copper in the manufacture of brass, in making cartridges, shells and other war equipment had created a new and enlarged demand. Exports of brass for the first three months in 1915 amounted to nearly 10,000,000 pounds, as compared with 1,781,000 pounds for the same period a year ago.

The entry of Italy as a party to the European war has called attention to the fact that for the last few months that country has been an enormous buyer of American products, either in preparation for its own needs during the war, or as an intermediary in supplying material to other European nations. For nine months ending in March, exports to Italy amounted to \$188,700,000, as compared with \$88,000 for the corresponding period of 1914. Shipments of wheat alone during this period amounted to 41,370,000 bushels, as compared with 1,400,000 bushels for the same period in 1914. This shows, in a large measure, the reason why farmers have been getting a high price for wheat. Dispatches from Chicago give the information that British and Belgian buyers have been taking American horses freely and paying as high as \$200 each. Market reports from Kansas City contain the information that the European war has added enormously to the value and demand for Spanish and has provided a market for thousands of horses for which the farmer had little need.

It is apparent that although Germany is cut off from direct communication with the United States, it is securing American products in large quantities from other sources. For example, in March of this year our exports to Denmark were more than \$11,500,000, while for the same month a year ago they were only \$1,050,000. Other countries bordering on or adjacent to Germany, show corresponding increases in purchases from this country, leaving no doubt that the goods sold to them find their way to Germany buyers.

It is not alone in munitions of war and foodstuffs that America has found enormous demand in Europe. A Providence, R. I., concern ships hundreds of thousands of pairs of shoes to Europe each week to England, and a Philadelphia factory filled an emergency call for 10,000,000 needles in one lot to Liverpool. Drugs, chemicals and hospital supplies add very materially to the demand. Automobile exports in February, 1915, aggregated \$4,807,812 in value as compared with \$2,461,906 in the same month in 1914, an increase of more than ninety-three per cent.

All this not only creates a market for American products, but provides business for steamship companies that necessarily do part of their own buying in this country. The French line alone has within the last three weeks under charter thirty-seven steamers to be utilized mainly for the transportation of war freight from the Atlantic seaboard to Europe. But even all these orders for American products are not sufficient to keep up the price of some commodities under competition with products given free from duty under the Democratic tariff law. Last week corn declined about one cent a bushel, largely on account of prospects of larger shipments of corn from Argentina.

WHAT OTHER EDITORS SAY

Will Not.
Judging from the advance fashion notes the bathing suit will have nothing on the swell street costumes this summer.—Grafton Sentinel.

Identify.
Mrs. Madeline Force Astor declares that it costs thirty thousand dollars a year to provide properly for the three-year-old John Jacob Astor. He evidently has a hearty appetite.—Parkersburg Sentinel.

Coming Back.
Like a Gibraltar the line of country spelling champions of Ohio stood at Columbus last Friday for full six hours, spelling every word in the spelling book, until at last, after a double length of time, the man who, in good times, would discard a shabby pair of shoes and buy a new pair, in hard times, have a small patch put on the uppers and a new half-sole nailed on, and then wear the repaired shoes until he gets thorough-

ly ashamed of them. Children whose parents would encourage them to wear shoes in good times, will encourage them to go barefoot when money is scarce.

Brings No Profit.
Petty jealousies among professional men never does good to any one, or bring benefit or profit. The Mayors of Rochester, Minn., the most celebrated surgeons in the world, have offered to donate to the Minnesota University their two million dollar medical and surgical institute without any burdensome conditions. And the legislature has not accepted the offer, because some jealous men in the profession have objected to it fearing it will give too much prominence to the Drs. Mayo. The Mayors can afford to overlook these symptoms of envy, perhaps spite, but can the profession afford it?—Parkersburg State Journal.

THE DAILY NOVELETTE

ISWALD'S IN AGAIN.

A woman, be she old or young, it really does not matter. Can't talk, of course, without a tongue.

But still her teeth can chatter.

They were walking home from the movies.

"Iswald," she said, "I'm hungry. I could sit down right now to a porch-house steak smothered in gissle eggs, a stein of French fried potatoes and a half-dozen stuffed egg-plants on the side."

"You poor dear!" he exclaimed sympathetically. "I'll run right in here and get you a couple of nice little pretzels."

And, suiting the action to the word, he dashed through a pair of swinging doors and five minutes later returned with the pretzels.

"Iswald, how thoughtful!" she said gratefully, and ate them in three bites, for they were exceedingly little pretzels.

"I'll get you some more," he said immediately, and dashed through another pair of swinging doors and some time later, staggered out with three more little pretzels.

But still she was hungry (she had never seen such little pretzels) and all the way home he kept diving in through swinging doors and appearing later with little pretzels, until finally he could barely see where she was to hand the pretzels to her. By the time they reached home, her appetite fully satisfied, she was holding him up so he couldn't fall.

"Dear foolish Iswald, to get myself in such a condition for my sake!" she murmured fondly, and dropped him down into the coal bin to save herself the labor of carrying him upstairs.

THE SEARCHLIGHT

Latest News from the Fields of Science, Education and Invention.

A STREET CAR AMBULANCE.

The city of Bahia, Brazil, has lately been provided with a street car ambulance, which is one of the most completely equipped vehicles of the sort ever constructed. It conveys patients in outlying districts to the hospitals in the city with economy and speed.

The car is divided into five sections, with a hospital and nurses room upon each end, while in the center is a fumigating compartment. This makes it possible for the car to handle contagious disease patients. Each hospital section is equipped with four iron beds, with rubber-dred rollers. The walls between these sections are absolutely air tight, so that not the faintest trace of the odor of fumigation reaches a patient.

The sides of the car drop down to form a continuation of the floor, which makes it possible to receive patients upon a stretcher without having to change their reclining position.

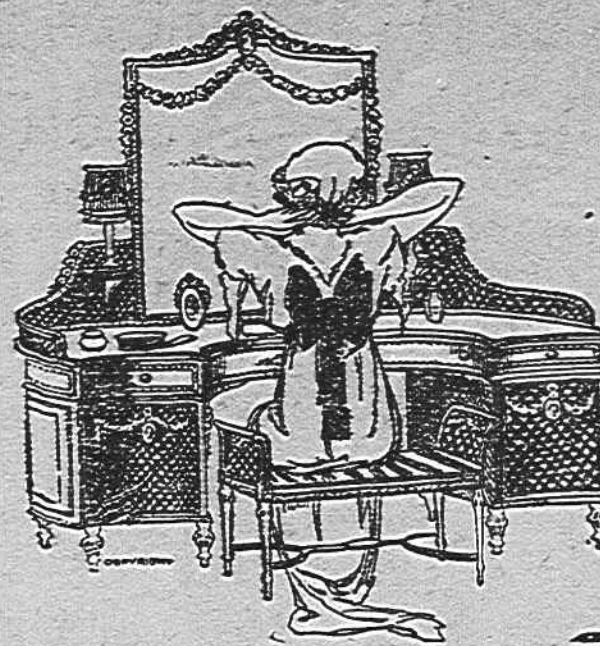
TRAVELETTE

By Milsah.
FLORENCE.

For centuries Florence has been praised by the great of the earth. From Dante to Robert Browning and from Machiavelli to Baecker, the writers have found her the most beautiful and inspiring of Italian cities. From an historical and literary point of view the atmosphere of Florence is what the average American tourist would unhesitatingly designate as "high brow."

Everywhere you go you see impressive buildings, which were designed by important architects of whom you never heard; and in which you have subsequently forgotten the dates and other details. For example, there is the cathedral of Florence, which is one of the largest churches in the world and is certainly imposing in the matter of size. It is so large that when the roofs and walls were completed it seemed impossible to build the dome which was to be the most striking feature. A daring plan for erecting the dome, evolved by the architect Brunelleschi, he was first proclaimed insane, but finally allowed to carry out his scheme, with the result that the

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Dental Cream—in tubes 10c and 25c
Week-End Packages 25c
Toilet Soaps—assorted 10c
Perfected Shaving Cream 20c
Charmis Cold Cream in tubes 20c
Brilliantine—assorted 25c
Bay Rum—large size 75c

Colgates Toilet Water

Assorted odors—Eau de Cologne, Lilac Imperial, Cernation, Violet Dactylis, La France Rose, Cashmere Bouquet, Sandalwood.

25c

dome was successfully erected.

And then you will be taken to the monastery of San Marco, once a great home of the white-robed brothers, but kept as a monument of the Italian since the formation of the Italian union in 1860. Here you will be shown the tiny cells of the monks and the room where young Savonarola, delivered his first address. Sent back to Bologna in disgrace because of his uncomely appearance and harsh voice, he came back seven years later as the leader of a religious revival, and a revolt against the most effective evangelists who ever preached, for he induced women to make bonfires of their fine clothing and jewelry. The ultimate result was that the Pope and the Medici had him burned at the stake and charred bits of wood from the fire that destroyed him are still preserved at San Marco.

From these brownings in the dim and mighty past you will be relieved to go to the Ponte Vecchio—the bridge across the Arno, where the shops of the jewellers hang precariously over the water and crowds of purchasers, haggling in five or six languages surge through the narrow passages. Perhaps no city in the world sells more jewelry in proportion to its size than Florence. Every store along the Ponte Vecchio, although it be but five feet wide, contains a show case brilliant with gems, while at the backs of the shop at busy glowing forges, artisans are busy fashioning ornaments of precious metal and glowing stone.

OIL AND GAS

One of the most agreeable surprises to an oil operator is when he drills a well through the sand and thinks he has a duster, and then turns it into a producer by giving it a shot at drilling it deeper.

Preston Oil Company has had just such an experience at its test on the Eliza Stiers farm, located in the northwest quarter of section 18, Starr township, Hocking county, O., what is known as the Union Reel district. On the first line of the month the well was drilled through the Clinton sand and showed for a duster, and was so reported. On last Saturday the well was given a shot and produced 40 barrels that evening. The location of the well is in advance of production and shows a slight extension.

In the Woodstock district, Malaga township, Monroe county, W. H. Perry and Company have drilled a test on the Charles McFrederick farm through the Keener sand and has a show for a five-barrel pumper. This location is 1,000 feet northeast of the same district George Vandergrift and Company have the rig completed for a second test on the Catherine Schrader farm. W. C. McBride is due in the sand on No. 9 on the Newhart heirs' farm.

In the Lowell district, Adams township, Washington county, Paterson Brothers have drilled a second test on the Jacob Wents farm through the 500-foot sand and have a duster. The location is about one-half mile south of production on the

Ira C. Tabor farm. In the Macksburg district, the Vienna Oil Company is rigging up to drill a test on the Nathan Lincobme farm. In the same district W. E. Cline is starting No. 1 on the Coal lands.

Three-fourths of a mile south of the McCurdy pool in Madison township, Columbiana county, Hoffman and Company have drilled a test on the Dr. Ekert farm through the Squak sand and have a duster. One mile south of the same pool, and in the same township, Kuhn and Company have drilled a test on the Frank Glenn farm through the same formation and have a duster.

Few completions were reported from the West Virginia fields. On Indian creek, Murphy district, Ritchie county, Spence, Smith and Company have drilled their No. 9 on the Maxwell farm through the salt sand and have a small gasser. On Laurel Creek, Spencer district, Roane county, the Wayland Oil and Gas Company has now drilled its No. 1 on the A. J. Wagner farm through the Big Injia sand and has a show for a 15-barrel pumper.

In Cabin Creek district, Kanawha county, the Columbus Producing Company has not put its No. 5 on the Williams Coal Company's tract to producing. The well was drilled into the Berea and showed for a natural producer good for 40 barrels a day. Owing to a lack of tanks—the field has no pipe line service—the well was shut in and will not be opened and shot until after more tankage has been provided. After the well has been shot it is expected to be at least a 10-barrel producer.

The Illinois Pipe Line Company has declared its initial dividend. The dividend is \$5 a share, payable July 20 to stockholders of record June 19. The severance of the pipe line division of the Ohio Oil Company took place on February 1, and it was a matter of some surprise to many stockholders that the initial dividend came at so early a date. Many were not expecting the company to pay a dividend much before the close of the year.

Excitement is at high tide at Evans City, Butler county, Pa. At the present time there are twelve wells drilling, and as many more starting on town lots and adjacent farms. It will be about ten days before there will be another well due in the sand. The church lot well is reported holding up at a little better than 100 barrels a day. The real interest centers in the wells drilling on the farm adjacent to the town lot. The town lot wells if they come in producers are not expected to hold up for any considerable time.

The Lone Star Gas Company, of which there are many Pittsburg shareholders, furnishing natural gas to a number of towns in northern Texas, has made application to the Indian Bureau through George C. Greer, an attorney of Dallas, for authority to acquire large gas areas on Indian land in Stephens county, Oklahoma, with a view to adequate service to its patrons. The company is serving consumers in Dallas, Fort Worth, Denison, Sherman, Wichita Falls, Gainesville and Denton, who take an aggregate of millions of feet daily from the Petrolia, Clay county field. It is patent to the company that the present supply will not continue to a satisfactory extent, which causes it to look to the southern Oklahoma field, near Duncan. Citizens

Summer Toilet Requisites

All of the necessary Toilet Articles for vacation-days in the mountains or at the seashore.

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Lyon's Tooth Powder 20c
Squibb's Talcum Powder 25c
Lambert's Listerine, 3 oz. 25c
White Castele Soap 5c and 10c
Fine Russian Soaps